

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
[INCORPORATED]
STANLEY FROST, Manager
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With it By Advertising.

Vol. X Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 1, 1908.

One Dollar a year.

No. 14

CLAY COURT

Big Day at Manchester—Faulkner and Lewis Speak—Farmer Withdraws in Favor of Cloyd—Hours of Oratory.

Manchester, Sept. 29.—One of the biggest court days held here in years occurred yesterday, when all the candidates in the primary of District 5 were present, and there was almost continuous oratory from ten in the morning till five at night.

The most dramatic feature of the day was the set to between H. F. Farmer and Capt. Golden, candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney. Mr. Golden was to speak at ten but agreed to divide his time with other candidates, leaving the afternoon free for the Judgeship race. Messrs. Boyd of London, and Cloyd of Manchester spoke, and then Mr. Farmer of Manchester, made his speech, which was a most violent attack on Capt. Golden. He charged him with almost every imaginable crime, public and private, in bitter and specific terms.

It was about eleven o'clock when Capt. Golden took the floor to reply. The court room was crowded, probably four hundred men being present. He began by defending himself specifically against each charge with great force and effect. He then went on to larger questions—taking up the duties of voters in the race—the responsibilities of citizenship and the need of honesty, fearlessness and a high sense of Christian citizenship in performing the functions of franchise. He talked for two hours and a half, yet kept a great crowd quiet except when applause interrupted him.

The scene when Mr. Golden closed was most dramatic. He had invited all who approved his stand to come up and shake hands with him, and instantly, from all over the room, hundreds of men crowded forward. Golden became the center of a mob, shouting, cheering, some with tears on their cheeks, all enthusiastic and affected to the very soul by the great speech. It was a triumph of oratory of which any man might be proud. It may not have made votes—the question of the campaign had dropped out of sight—but it made friends that will last, and it was a mighty stroke for good government.

During his speech earlier in the day Mr. Cloyd declaring that Clay County was entitled to the Commonwealth's Attorney's place this year, proposed that the voters then present should vote on a question whether he or Farmer should withdraw from the race. Mr. Farmer accepted and at the close of Mr. Golden's speech there was a line up in the yard. Mr. Cloyd won 226 to 206 and Mr. Farmer will now turn in and stump the district for Cloyd.

The crowd then went off for a late dinner, and did not get back till nearly three o'clock when Faulkner began to speak. There were hardly two hundred men in the room when he began, in ten minutes the room was fairly full, the never so full as in the morning. Judge Faulkner spoke for about an hour, beginning with an explanation of the early primary making no complaint but showing why it was necessary for him to have special judges appointed and go on the stump. Then he came to the main point of his speech—the charges which Mr. Lewis is making against him. These charges had few of them been made specific, the Judge said, and he wished Mr. Lewis would explain whether certain intimations he has made in his letters and card meant anything or not. Mr. Lewis's friends had been using these intimations as arguments, and he wanted an explicit statement. He then took up a few of the charges which had been made specific and answered them, and finally in closing after a strong argument for pure elections appealed to the voters to consider his record and judge him on it.

Mr. Lewis in reply, said that he was not like the Judge, and had nothing to "complain" of. He gave his side of the early primary question, but did not seem to feel called on to attack the Judge for taking the stump as he has done before. He then read the card to which Faulkner had referred, and declared that there was nothing in it which would offend any man who did not have a "sore spot." He told the old story about the hit dog yelling, but utterly failed to make openly the charges which he has hinted at and which his friends have been using. When the crowd saw this it began to break up and a

(Continued on fourth page)

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Drought over—Indiana for Prohibition—Rockefeller Writes—Cholera in Russia.

RELIEF FROM DROUGHT:—The long drought which has caused such distressing conditions thruout the country is at an end. The rain which came Monday morning brought cold weather with it, as in Missouri, where for the first time in the records of the weather bureau there was snow in September, and in Iowa where the thermometer dropped far below freezing, causing great damage and some suffering. In Kentucky the change was not so marked, altho the forecasters say that we may expect two or three weeks of cool weather.

JOHN D. AUTHOR:—John D. Rockefeller appears for the first time as an author in a series of articles "Some Random Reminiscences of Men and Events", the first of which appearing in the October issue of the World's Work. In these articles Mr. Rockefeller defends himself, saying that he never crushed a competitor and that he wants the truth known. "Corporations," he asserts, "have come to stay and it is folly to condemn them."

FEAR RENEWAL OF CHOLERA:—While the authorities assert that the epidemic of cholera in Russia is under control, it is at its maximum, and now great danger lies in the heaps of dead bodies waiting for burial. Little has been done to clean the tenements, the factory districts, the slums and other breeding places of the disease and altogether conditions are very favorable for another outbreak. The total number of cases in the municipal hospitals alone is more than four thousand and there have been 1,579 deaths. 596 patients have been discharged from the hospital as cured. The burial squads in the Predrajeck cemetery where most of the victims are buried are still unable to keep pace with the number of the dead. Mortuary trains run twice daily to the cemetery, conveying an average of 150 bodies each time.

The County Unit Local Option Bill, for the passage of which Gov. J. Frank Hanly called a special session of the Indiana Legislature passed the house by a vote of 55 to 45 after a hard fight.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

With the campaign half over, and Bryan already counting chickens from the unhatched eggs he thinks he laid on his Eastern trip, and with the Democrats claiming all sorts of things it is time to look over the field, and see just where we are at.

The weak spots in the Republican line, and there are several of them, have been pretty well developed, while the attack on the Democrats is just beginning. Bryan's first attempt has been of course, to make the people believe that the Republican party is connected with the trusts and will betray the people to them. He has shown only that some individuals are so connected, but of course the party has to carry the weight of any scoundrel who wishes to say he belongs to it. Bryan is giving the impression that he thinks he can carry out the programme in his platform, and this is winning votes among the ignorant. The dis-satisfaction among the laborers over the injunction plank in the Republican platform is natural, if unjust. Bryan's speaking tour thru the East has aroused a good deal of enthusiasm and scared a lot of Eastern Republicans, and altogether the men who believed in the early summer that Taft would have a walk over have found that this is not likely to be so and are scared to death.

The fact is, of course, that the Republican party will win this year not because it is perfect, but in spite of its mistakes, because it is nearer right than its opponent and is more worthy of trust.

The Republican party has failed in many things. It could hardly help the growth of the trusts, and their regulation could not be provided for in advance, but many people feel that it has been unduly slow about the regulation, and unduly fast in taking action against labor. There has been a great abuse by the courts of the power of injunction in labor disputes, and this has led to a wide demand for a reform and the party has failed to take any action for relief. Moreover, it has been proved, notably in the last week against Senator Foraker, that

(Continued on Last Page)

THE FAULKNER-LEWIS RACE

The race for the Republican nomination for Circuit Judge in the 27th District which is now going on, is one of the hottest which the District has ever seen, and promises to be very close. The Citizen has hoped that it would find that the issues involved were so largely personal, and would have so little effect on the welfare of the district that it would not have to incur the trouble and make the enemies involved in taking any side in it. Both candidates are high minded, able, stalwart Republicans; either would make a good judge; and if other things were equal the interests of the people would be safe in the election of either, and there would be no reason for a paper which has nothing to gain from the election of either to take sides. There are however, outside issues involved which make the result of the race of the greatest importance to the people of the district and no one interested in good government can well be neutral.

In this campaign the "burden of proof" lies with Mr. Lewis, who is trying to get the place away from Mr. Faulkner who has proved his value to the people. The latter is everywhere admitted to have been at least one of the best judges that ever sat in the district—even Mr. Lewis admits this—and if Mr. Lewis is to have the place it should be because he can either show Mr. Faulkner to be unworthy or can show himself to be a better man. The place is too important to allow of the question being decided on any other terms—personal friendship and political faction and all other considerations should stand aside in a case of this kind where the welfare of the whole district is at stake.

There is no need to go into the great reforms that have been accomplished in the seven years that Mr. Faulkner has been judge. Every one admits them. Mr. Faulkner and his friends claim that he is entitled to the chief credit for this, but even they admit that Mr. Lewis has been an excellent prosecutor, and that he has helped greatly in the work.

Altho Mr. Lewis in a way admits that in order to deserve the place he must show himself a better man than Mr. Faulkner, by the way in which he is attacking the judge, still he claims that good service in office in no way makes a man a more desirable office holder, and says that he should have the place if he can show that he will be as good as Mr. Faulkner. This brings up the question of rotation in office, which is too long to be discussed here, and so we shall discuss the question on Mr. Lewis's own ground—will he be as good a judge as Mr. Faulkner has been?

Mr. Lewis's whole campaign consists in running down the judge. He is an excellent speaker, but his arguments are not clear cut, and it is a little hard to find out always just what he means. His speeches sound well, but it is very hard to put his arguments into a few words. The following, however, seem to be the main points he makes:—1. That Judge Faulkner is not entitled to so much credit as he is claiming for the improvement in the district—in fact, that most of the credit really goes to the prosecuting attorney (Lewis) because he does the hard work. 2. That Mr. Faulkner has been overbearing and tyrannical in his treatment of witnesses, contrary to the rights of citizens before the courts. 3. That Mr. Faulkner, as a converted Democrat, has had his full share of honors from the Republican party.

Mr. Lewis does NOT say, but he implies in things he hints at, that Mr. Faulkner delayed prosecution of bribery in elections until after the statutes of limitations had run against his own alleged offences (Mr. Lewis will not say in public that Mr. Faulkner did give bribes, but he hints at it) and he promises that he, Lewis, will begin prosecutions within that time. He does not promise not to use money. Further than this, Mr. Lewis charges that Mr. Faulkner makes mis-statements about certain conversations they had about the race now on, and also about other matters.

Taking up these arguments, let us begin with the last. It is always easy for honest men to be honestly mistaken in regard to conversations they have had, as is seen in the number of times good men have found themselves involved in disputes with the President. No one who is a friend to both the men involved in this race believe that either will deliberately lie, and the fair thing seems to be to put this down to an honest difference of opinion. Any way, each voter will take sides on this question according to the side he has chosen for other reasons. No one will let this dispute decide his vote.

The hinted at charge against Mr. Faulkner about bribery seems to be in a different class. If Mr. Lewis believes it, he should say it straight out—if he does not, he can not honestly try to make votes by it. Judge Faulkner cannot answer the charge until it is clearly made—a fair opponent will give him that chance and we have no doubt that Mr. Lewis, now that his attention has been called to the way his action looks, will do the fair thing by either withdrawing the charge or making it clearly and openly.

Furthermore, and particularly, if Mr. Lewis, as prosecutor, had as large a share in enforcing the law as he claims, he must also have had a corresponding responsibility. And, if he knew of any violation of the law on the part of Judge Faulkner, why did he delay so long—in fact, why did he never make a move toward a prosecution? If there was not enough evidence to go on, he has no right to make the charge, and certainly it is not the part of an honest man to conceal crime in a high official till there comes a chance to publish his knowledge of the crime for his own benefit. But Lewis has not yet dared make an open charge against the judge. Furthermore, Mr. Lewis, it is said, is giving information in many of his speeches showing how the election law can be most safely violated. All these things need to be considered in giving weight to his arguments.

Whether a man who comes into the Republican party may expect honors at the hands of the party if he deserves them has already been settled—Bradley was once a Democrat. The Circuit Judgeship is too important, any way, to have a man thrown down just because he has seen the unwisdom of his early ways. And the office is too important to be used as a reward to a man for merely being in the right party. Besides, it may fairly be asked whether Mr. Lewis, who has been practically continuously in office for fourteen years, almost ever since he was old enough to vote, has not had his full share of honors from the party.

This brings us to the argument of chief importance to the people—that Mr. Faulkner has been overbearing and tyrannical, especially in his treatment of witnesses and has probably caused convictions which might otherwise have failed. Mr. Lewis says that he has taken witnesses from the hands of the lawyers and brought out facts which might not otherwise have reached the jury. Mr. Lewis claims this is illegal and wicked. But, Mr. Lewis has had to admit that this is not illegal, in the sense that there is any law against it, because none of Judge Faulkner's cases have been reversed by the court of appeals because of it. He has also had to admit that he does not know of a single case where any injustice has been done by it—in all the prosecutions he has seen he cannot put his finger on one where there has been an innocent man convicted. So he admits that Mr. Faulkner has broken no law, and done no harm—where is his sin? Mr. Lewis has a perfect right not to approve Mr. Faulkner's methods, but his opinion is neither law nor gospel.

And this argument of Mr. Lewis's disposes of the other one—that Mr. Faulkner is not entitled to much of the credit for the improved conditions. Mr. Lewis admits, to strengthen the last argument, that the judge has caused convictions that might not have been made otherwise,—but he denies that the judge is entitled to any credit for these just convictions because, he says, the judge's methods were wrong. We have seen that there was nothing wrong with the judge's methods—how, when even Mr. Lewis admits that he has had more share in enforcing the laws than is usual with a judge, can he be denied the credit of the good work that has been done?

(Continued on last page)



SAFETY FOR YOUR MONEY

Professional burglars make it their business to know when farmers and others get any considerable sum of money and what they do with it.

To keep the money you get from your crops or any other source is to invite a visit from them. Sometimes it puts too strong a temptation in the way of transient help.

Don't take chances. Put your money in this strong bank as soon as received. If on a checking account it can be withdrawn instantly or can conveniently be paid out by check and you can mail your check if desired.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

THE COMPLETE BANK

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00

J. J. MOORE, President

J. W. STEPHENS, Cashier

MADISON COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The Madison County Farmers' Institute will be held in the Tabernacle on Berea College Campus Wednesday and Thursday, October 7 and 8. The meeting will be called to order at 10 a. m. each day. The Institute will be attended by some of the best known agricultural experts of the state and these meetings are too valuable to be missed by any farmer. Dinner will be furnished on Grounds. The College furnishes beans and coffee, Mr. Herndon gives a roast lamb. All comers may bring other good things in baskets.

PROGRAM—Wednesday, Oct. 7

Meeting called to order 10 a. m. by Hon. J. D. Goodloe, Pres. Prayer..... Rev. Brandenburg Welcome address..... Pres. Wm. G. Frost Response..... John G. Blair Outlook for Orchard in Kentucky..... W. H. Clayton

DINNER

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President Goodloe Unassigned Topic..... Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill Why Farmers Should Raise Sheep..... John G. Blair Stock Raising..... discussed by Institute, led by J. W. Herndon Renovating the Old Orchard..... W. H. Clayton Why We Should Preserve Our Forests..... F. O. Clark

Thursday, Oct. 8

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m. by President Goodloe Prayer..... Rev. Brandenburg Clover on Kentucky Farms..... John G. Blair Making and Maintenance of Dirt Roads..... F. O. Clark Alfalfa..... by Institute Cow Peas as Stock Food and Soil Renovator..... W. H. Clayton

DINNER

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President Goodloe Restoring Fertility to Worn Soils..... John G. Blair Fertilizers..... Jeffrey Morgan The Home Garden..... Hon. J. D. Goodloe Poultry on the Farm..... W. H. Clayton

RESOLVED THAT DRESSING WELL IS PART OF YOUR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION. BESIDES SEE HOW IT BRIGHTENS UP THE SCHOOL ROOM, IT MAKES THE TEACHER HAPPIER, TOO. START THEM IN FRESH



YOUR LITTLE MARY JANE IS NOW AT HER DESK. NOT FAR AWAY FROM HER MAY SIT ANOTHER LITTLE GIRL BETTER DRESSED. DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD AND WERE YOU EVER ASHAMED BECAUSE YOU DID NOT HAVE NICE CLOTHES WHEN YOU WENT TO SCHOOL? IF YOU CLOTHE YOUR LITTLE MARY JANE'S WELL, THEY WILL STUDY THEIR LESSONS BETTER. WILL IT NOT BE WORTH WHAT DRESSES COST TO HAVE THEM LOVE THEIR BOOKS?

WE HAVE EVERYTHING THAT LITTLE MARY JANE'S AND BIGGER MARY JANE'S WEAR. BRING THEM IN AND LET US RIG THEM OUT. CHILDREN ARE WELCOME AT OUR STORE.

COYLE & HAYES

You Pay Less—Or Get More